NOTE XL.

ON A NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES IN THE MACROGLOSSINE-GROUP OF BATS.

BY

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(Plate 9, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4).

A closer study of the Bat exhibited in my »Catalogue systématique des Mammifères, 1888, p. 158" as *variété insulaire* of *Eonycteris spelaea* forces me to separate it from the named species and to regard it as a new species belonging to a genus very different from all the hitherto described genera in the Macroglossine-group.

Its index-finger is *without a claw* like in *Eonycteris*, *Nesonycteris* and *Notopteris*. It differs from *Notopteris* by a much shorter tail, by its dentition and by having the wings *not* from the central line of the back; it differs from *Eonycteris* by having the wing-membrane attached to the second toe (*not* to the first) and by its dentition; it differs from *Nesonycteris* by having a well developed tail and another dentition. The following description will show the more differences between the named three genera and my new genus

Callinycteris, g. n.

Muzzle long, narrow, cylindrical; nostrils not projecting; upperlip with a vertical groove dividing the nostrils; lower lip grooved in front. Tongue very long and attenuated. Index-finger without a claw. Metacarpal bone of middle finger as long as the index-finger. Wings separated by a rather considerable interval from the spine of the back; wing-membrane from the base of the second toe. Tail well developed, for one third contained in the membrane.

Dentition: I. $\frac{4}{4}$, C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, P. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, M. $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$.

Callinycteris rosenbergii, n. sp.

Ears much longer than the muzzle, oval, rounded off above, with several folds.

Body above and below clothed with densely set pale brown and very soft hairs. The fur of the head extends upon the face as far as the naked nostrils. Muzzle with longer hairs, among which some black ones, thinly spread between the other shorter fur. Wing-membranes brownish black.

As in *Eonycteris* there are placed on each side of the anal opening two small, cutaneous, kidney-shaped, gland-like bodies. In *Eonycteris* these bodies are placed a little behind the anal opening, meanwhile in *Callinycteris* the anal opening is exactly in the middle between the named bodies.

Tongue in the middle of its surface thickly covered with recurved papillae; for the rest the tongue is covered with smaller papillae overlapping its margins.

Palate-ridges seven in number, the three posterior ones divided in the centre.

Upper incisors very small, equidistant from each other and from the canines; first upper premolar very small, equidistant from and close to the canine and the second premolar. Second upper premolar triangular, about two fifth of the canine in height. Upper molars crowded, without interval between the second premolar and the first molar; first and second molars with a longitudinal furrow; hindmost molar about half the diameter of its predecessor and scarcely raised above the level of the gum.

Lower incisors in a triangular series; lower canines about two thirds of the upper canines in height. First lower premolar half the height of the second, close to the canine and separated by an interval from the first molar, which is separated from the second premolar by an interval of the same dimension; second and third molars scarcely raised above the level of the gum; a very small interval between the three molars; third molar about half the diameter of the second one.

The dental-formulae in the genera hitherto known as belonging to the Macroglossine-group are the following:

Macroglossus: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{2}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 34$.
Eonycteris: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{2}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 34$.
Melonycteris: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 34$.
Megaloglossus: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 34$.
Callinycteris: I. $\frac{2}{2}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{2}{2}$, M. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 32$.
Nesonycteris: I. $\frac{2}{1}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 = 32$.
Notopteris: I. $\frac{2}{1}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. $\frac{2}{3}$, M. $\frac{2}{2} \times 2 = 28$.

With the exception of the genus *Nesonycteris* all the named genera are represented by alcoholic specimens in the Leyden Museum.

Measurements of the type-specimen (an adult male preserved in alcohol):

		mm.
Head and body		127
tail		18,5
tail free from membrane		12
ear		16,5 × 11,5
forearm		67
thumb with claw		23
index-finger	32,5 + 9 + 5,5 =	47
third finger	47 + 30 + 40 =	117
fourth finger	47 + 25 + 24 =	96
fifth finger	41 + 20 + 19 =	80
tibia		30
foot with claws		19

Hab.: Celebes, Gorontalo. Collected by Mr. von Rosenberg, May 1864.

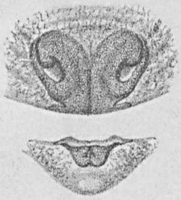
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 9.

(Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4).

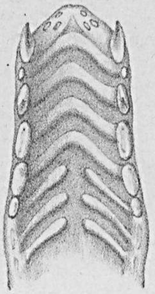
Fig. 1. Upperlip with nostrils and lowerlip of *Callinycteris rosenbergii.*
» 2. Palate-ridges of *Callinycteris rosenbergii.*
» 3. Tongue with papillae of *Callinycteris rosenbergii.*
» 4. Penis, anal opening and kidney-shaped bodies of *Callinycteris rosenbergii.*

N. L. M. 1889. Plate 9.

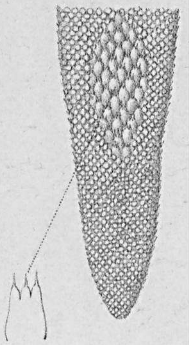
1. $\frac{2}{1}$



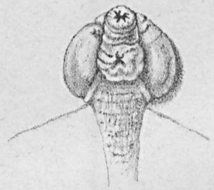
2. $\frac{2}{1}$



3. $\frac{3}{1}$



4. $\frac{2}{1}$



A. J. J. Wendel ad nat. del. et lith. P.W.M. Trap impr.

1, 2, 3, 4. Callinycteris rosenbergii *Jentink.*